

TRUCK TRAFFIC AIDED BY NEW EXPRESS RATES

Motors Now Carry 65 Per
Cent of Rail Figures on
One Ohio Route.

The action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in granting a 10 per cent increase in express rates, following right on the heels of increased freight rates, is certain to stimulate greatly the use of trucks in interstate hauling. The higher rates go into effect within the next few weeks.

The increased express rates will force many truck owners into embarking their own trucks for many of the short-haul shipments now being made by express. This will allow a part of the hard-pressed express companies' facilities to be used in long-haul work.

Between Cleveland and Akron. A shrewd example of how trucks are being used to ease the burden of express companies may be witnessed any day on the road between Cleveland and Akron. There motor truck traffic now amounts to 65 per cent of all traffic between the two cities. This includes express and freight shipments.

It almost follows as a matter of course that the Packard trucks on this route are the most efficient test are presented with a wonderful opportunity for increased efficiency by these higher rates.

To Avoid the Haul. No doubt many a truck owner on looking over his National Standard Truck Cost System, and finding that his truck has some idle hours during the day. He will want to make his truck work during those hours especially when he begins to feel the pinch of higher express rates for hauling his goods. That's when he'll begin to pay a great deal of attention to the return loads proposition.

With all the war work, with the increase in railroad and express rates, surely the slogan "Have a freight car for Uncle Sam" means more now than it ever did before.

SOCIETY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE THREE.

The southern night close in like a great wall of velvet blackness until, one by one, the brilliant stars and the pale glowing moon bring back a soft light to the evening. In the distance there is the mellow chime of bells. Sometimes a chorus of villagers comes singing to Mr. Casals his own "Sardana." The "Sardana" are native dances, accompanied by choral singing and are a characteristic music of the Spanish people. Sometimes we stroll to the Casino and play billiards with the fishermen from the village, for Casals loves to mingle with his own people and, in spite of the great generation they have for him, they treat him as one of themselves.

It is in this delightful manner that the summer passes all too quickly—recreation and work (of you call it that) so blended that one scarcely realizes the passing of the days. I cannot but feel what a great privilege it is to be near such a personality as that of Mr. Casals—one whose life is as fine and strong as his work and who exerts so great an influence for the best on all those about him. His work is an inspiration to all musicians devoted, as he is, to the highest standards of art—and his life should be an inspiration to all men.

At that concert at Mrs. Gaff's when Casals and Mary Gardner were the drawing cards, Louis Thompson was scheduled to sing also, but had to disappoint the committee in charge at the last moment, because of an attack of laryngitis. Mr. Thompson has given up his work and his most promising career to fight for Uncle Sam. He is at Camp Meade serving with the 10th Depot Brigade, Tenth Company. He gave the soldiers of his battalion a retreat on the Fourth by singing for them.

Miss Louise Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wheeler Campbell, whom Lieut. Addison Gardner Foster is going to marry on August 6, is said to be the prettiest girl in Louisville, Ky.; in fact, in all that section of the country, rather noted for its beauty. Lieut. Foster has been stationed in Louisville for some time. They will take an apartment in Louisville until Lieut. Foster goes abroad. His brother, Hart Gibson Foster, is already on the other side.

Their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Gardner Foster, are going to give up their home in St. Paul and will reside on the Ingleside estate, near Lexington, Ky. Just now they are at Ingleside, the old Gibson homestead, while a house they are building on the property is being completed. Ingleside must be a wonderful old place. It is situated on the French Renaissance type with grey battlements and turrets, perfectly hugh and crowning a hill-top. It is in the midst of a large natural park, with enormous trees and picturesque roadways winding about. The house itself is so very large you could get lost inside. The T. J. H. von Engelken expects to go down for the wedding. The bridegroom is a nephew of Mrs. von Engelken and Mrs. Richard Gibson. Mrs. Gibson and her children, Mary Duncan and Randall Lee (named after her grandfather), left yesterday for Ingleside, where they will remain until after the wedding. Mary Duncan was down there for several weeks in the late spring. He went from there to White Sulphur and then visited over in Fairfax, Va. Upon her return—she has been only a fortnight in the States—the Blaine Elkins' for a few days before joining Mr. and Mrs. Gibson in Connecticut avenue. Their street house is leased for the summer to the special representative of Honduras, who is here for a few months with his family.

Preston Gibson has given up the house he leased in Nineteenth street since enlisting in the Marine Corps. He is now in New York, but is in that city now. He was a commission in the army, but Gen. Charlie McCawley and a number of other friends of his connected with the Marine Corps talked him into going into that branch of the service.

abroad, is also in Chicago. Maj. Weart and Capt. Bertman were on together before the war. Maj. Weart and Mrs. Bertman sold war savings stamps at the Sheridan Bank in Chicago during the drive and, between them, raised \$300 for Uncle Sam. She also writes me that Maj. Peter Bullard, who was at the Barracks when they were, has married since going abroad. His wife is the daughter of a former officer, but I cannot recall the name.

Rockville had its first real war wedding last Monday, July 1, when Miss Laura Higgins became the bride of Randolph Talbot. Both bride and groom were engaged ever since they were little tots almost; certainly they were school children. Randolph Talbot, of course, had met and loved her since they were in the army. He was just about to be married when he was drafted. After that thought they were married rather suddenly that they would be married last Thursday, the Fourth. He expects to go over soon—he is stationed at Camp Meade—so they made up their minds a very short time ago—just last Sunday, I think it was—to get married before he sailed.

Monday morning early, Mr. Talbot telephoned Miss Higgins that he would be unable to be away from the camp on Thursday; that they would have to have the ceremony that very day. Miss Higgins hurried down to the house and, with a few minutes to spare, telegraphed to her relatives and in that one day made all the arrangements for a wedding that not only completely satisfied her but never saw the Presbyterian Church where the ceremony was performed at 9 p. m. look so lovely with its masses of field flowers and palms and the bride's dress was a beautiful one. The bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Higgins, was equally as beautiful and was decorated similarly.

The bride was very pretty in a handsome gown of white georgette crepe elaborately embroidered and a tulle veil arranged on the hair in a cap effect, caught with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of orange blossoms. Her only attendant was little Miss Marjorie Muncaster, her cousin, who was a dainty picture in white organza. She carried a basket of pink roses. The bridesmaids, with pink tulle, Capt. Walter M. Higgins, Ordnance Corps, of this city, and brother of the bride, was best man.

The ushers were the bride's brother, John J. Higgins, Jr., and Mr. George Brewer, Albert Bouie and Julian Whiting, all of Rockville. At the reception, the young couple were assisted in receiving by the bride's mother, who wore a handsome grey satin gown, and the bridegroom's mother, who also wore grey. Miss Dorothy Higgins and Miss Elizabeth Higgins, sisters of the bride and both extremely pretty girls in white gowns, one pink and one lavender. When Mr. and Mrs. Talbot left the house, the bride wore a smart frock of grey jersey cloth, braided; a tailored hat of black and white, and a modish topcoat of a becoming blue-grey color. As Mr. Talbot had to keep in telephone communication with the camp while on his leave of several days—he had to report on Wednesday—they did not go on a wedding trip, but visited her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Walter Higgins, at their home here. Among the guests from out of town who hurried here for the ceremony were the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Muncaster—parents of little Miss Marjorie—of Cumberland, Md., and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Higgins of Richmond, Va.

The bride will make her home in Rockville during the absence of her husband in France. There isn't a more popular young couple in all Rockville than Mr. and Mrs. Talbot and every one is wishing them all the happiness in the world from the bottom of their hearts, but there was hardly a dry eye in the church during the ceremony when the guests stopped to think, reminded by the khaki of the bridegroom, that it was a truly war wedding; that the bride and bridegroom were to be parted so soon after being joined together.

I have heard so much lately about the Requisition Club I just had to find out what it was. To my surprise it turned out to be one of the many organizations to look after the comfort and needs of the enlisted men but is for the officers of the Ordnance Corps. It is called a club and occupies quite a nice building at the corner of Sixth and Missouri avenue, but to date it is used only at lunch hour and for occasional meetings. No one ever seems to lounge about there. Lunch is served there every day by a number of society women who go there about 11 a. m. and work like Trojans until after 2, preparing and serving luncheon to the members. Mrs. Benjamin Clark, at 220 R street, was one of the founders and is at the club almost daily. Mrs. Fischer Boyd, who lives at the Cordova, is another, also Mrs. Charles B. Warren and quite a few others of equal prominence.

The brave little Kingdom of Rumania, at last surrounded and hemmed in by overwhelming numbers, had to give up her hopeless fight for our common cause. The sacrifice made by this little nation surpasses anything known in this war.

Unfortunately the geographical situation prevented the allies rendering assistance at the time when it was necessary and when Rumania was surrounded and hemmed in by the enemy.

The killed and wounded during the first three months of the war was three hundred thousand, (300,000). During the winters of 1916-17, sixty-seven thousand (67,000) and two hundred and ten thousand (210,000) civilians died of typhus fever, a total of 377,000 from this cause alone.

Betrayed, crushed and driven from their homes their sufferings have been inconceivable. Twenty thousand orphans are homeless. We have given generously to the children of France, Belgium, Italy and Serbia and we must now help the little orphans of Rumania; prevent them from dying of starvation and provide much needed clothing, shelter and protection. It is well known that the work of the children in the fields was largely instrumental in helping save the lives of thousands of Rumanian soldiers by supplying food for the army.

These poor little children, without parents and homes, sleeping in dilapidated tents or dugouts, existing from day to day on whatever they can find, must have relief.

When you think what these children have faced and are facing today, worn-out, partly clothed, shoeless and half starved, your heart will not fail to be touched by their suffering, and by generous and quick action you will help save them from extinction.

The public has already given to many war reliefs. No greater help nor more vital service can be rendered by anyone. These little orphans must not be left helpless. No sacrifice is too great to save and safeguard their lives by supplying them at once with the bare necessities.

The first contribution to this fund was sent by a group of children between four and seven years of age belonging to troop No. 4 of the Girl Scouts of Savannah, Ga. Accompanying this subscription was a memo, stating, "We made this money ourselves."

Unless help is sent at once the children of Rumania will starve. To raise money for this most worthy purpose under the auspices of the recently organized Washington branch of the American committee for the

relief of the Rumanian war orphans, a benefit will be given at the Belasco Theater at 8 o'clock July 8. Marguerita Sylva, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and Paul Blyden are among those who will contribute their talent. The honorary president of the organization is the Crown Prince of Rumania, Prince Carol. Miss Margaret Wilson is the patroness for this country and the officers are Mrs. Theodore V. Boynton, chairman; Princess Ghika and Mrs. John Allan Dougherty, honorary secretaries; and Charles Colfax Long, treasurer. The Washington members of the committee are Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, Mrs. Gordon Bell, Mrs. Delos A. Biedgett, Mrs. Charles S. Brownell, Miss Mildred Brownell, Mrs. H. A. Colman, Mrs. Alfred Church, Mrs. John Dix, Miss Alice Drake, William P. Eno, Miss Meta Evans, Mrs. G. V. Ehle, Mrs. Cary Grayson, Mrs. Arthur G. Glasgow, Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Miss Hiltentor, Mrs. John Hiltentor, Mrs. Beattie Kibbey, Mrs. Colin Livingston, Colin Livingston, Mrs. John L. Morehead, Mrs. Randolph H. McKim, Mrs. Walter Penfield, Mrs. Charles R. Shepard, Mrs. Charles S. Wallace and Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood.

The Whitecroft Piano School gave its final pupils' recital on June 22 in the music room at the home of Mrs. Horace Wylie, 135 Thomas circle, when the following program was presented:

"Airy Fairies" (Spaulding), Nettie May Groat; "In May" (Behr), "Behind the Sleighbells" (Terry), Ralph Wilt; "Chant D'Amour" (Alatter), Margaret Somerville; "Pretty Sun-shine," Ruth Lyman; "Gavotte" (Webb), Mildred Green; "Waltz" (Gur-litt), Virginia Wise; "Robin's Lullaby" (Krogmann), "Italian Folk Song" (Sartorius), Melody (Haydn), Miss Alice Wilmet; "Song of the Seashell" (Krogmann), "Two Duets" (Koehler), Verona Sherman; "The Cat" (Maxim), "Tell Me True" (Cramm), Lily Polk; "The Fair" (Gur-litt), "The Indian Mother" (Schmitt), "Bear Dance" (Parlow), Juliet Phillips; "Coquetry" (Heller), Louise Dyer; "Bedtime Song" (Orth), "Waltz" (Koehler), "Minuet" (Mosart), Elsie Rupp; "June Morning" (Hungarian) (Schmitt), Margaret Dexter; "Little Lullaby Song" (Kullak), "The Clock" (Kullak), Morris Lyman; "Impatience" (Heller), Marjorie Davis; Sonatina in G—First Movement" (Clementi), Duet—"Sons of Duet" (Wood), Dorothea Finkel; Duet—"The Mill" (D'Ouville), Hortense McBride; Sonatina in G (Beethoven), "The Mocking Bird" (Schmitt), Marjorie Davis; (Burgmuller), Elizabeth Phillips; Duet—"Spanish Dance" (Moszkowski), Louise Dyer; "Country Dance" (Karganoff), Virginia Bigelow; Three Duets: "Parade March" (Low), "Spanish Dance" (Kleinmichel), "Norwegian Dance" (Grieg), Helen Williams; "Solfeggietto" (Bach), End Williams; "Arzongais" (Massenet), Dorothy Bernard; "Spring Morning," "Little Tarantella" (Heller), Helen Armstrong; "Meadow Brook" (MacDowell), "Carillon" (Heller), Helen Richards; "Au Couvent" (Borodin), "Bourree" (Bach), Laurence Williams.

Next year Miss Emma McC. Bender will be principal of the school and will have classes in addition to piano.

If Wishing Sauerkraut, Simply Order Choucrouit

Los Angeles, Cal.—Choucrouit (pronounced shoo-croo-it), is the name by which sauerkraut is now known in Southern California. But the well-known German vegetable smells the same, looks the same and tastes the same. The word sauerkraut has been thrown into the discard because it smacks of the German, and the folks of Southern California will have none of the German in their edibles when it can be eradicated by simply changing the name. Hector Elliot, an authority on science, says that Alphonse Lorraine is the birthplace of sauerkraut, now known here as choucrouit.

vate pupils by all of the teachers on the staff this year.

Miss Cecelia Oppenheimer, a student of Bryn Mawr College, has returned to Washington.

Miss Miriam Franc, of the University of Pennsylvania, is spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Franc.

Mrs. A. Kuhn has returned from a visit of several weeks in the West. Charles Frank is spending a fortnight in Bangor, Me., the guest of his mother, Mrs. Frank.

Mrs. and Mrs. S. Oppenheimer have returned after a trip to Atlantic City, Philadelphia and New York. Mrs. S. E. Richard, Miss Clara Richard, and Everett Richard, are passing several weeks in New York as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. Nattans.

Mrs. Harr Kaufman and Mrs. Elliot Strouse are located in their new home in the Biltmore apartments.

Mrs. J. C. Kaufman and little daughter are in Ventnor, N. J., where they will remain until fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Baer have returned from a short trip to Old Point Comfort and Norfolk.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Saks are motoring throughout the north.

Miss Rena Ottenberg is in Atlantic City, the guest of Miss Ruth Groener.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Stern, of Terre Haute, Ind., spent a short time in Washington last week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Meyer, of Birmingham, Ala., are in Washington for a few weeks.

Miss Bernice Simon left town last week to spend the summer in the Adirondacks, at Camp Wildmere.

Mrs. J. Beckenwald has returned to her home in Baltimore, after a short stay in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Liebman and little daughter are in Far Rockaway for an extended stay.

Mrs. E. Pike, of Dallas, Texas, is visiting in Washington.

NEW GERMAN ATTACK PLAN IS SOLVED BY DEFENSE OF ALLIES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO.

never of certainties. Our air force does wonders, but the information it gathers in such great quantities does not permit us to discover them, in all the movements of all kinds which more than a million Germans between the sea and Verdun are carrying out. The task is very difficult, if it is not impossible, and we are still more handicapped by the fact that the initiative in these operations belongs to the enemy. I am convinced that General Foch, when he can, will reverse this situation, to the profit of the allied armies.

Situation Brightens.

So much for the methods to which the Germans owe their successes. What are their prospects of decisive victory? Every soldier I know would not answer that question, "Very bad." At the end of March, at the end of May, the situation was critical. Military opinion, or some of it, was pessimistic. I could not have written this article then. I have written no article about the great battle until now, because a correspondent until now had the choice of telling the truth about the position, which would have greatly comforted the enemy and discouraged people in civilized countries, or writing what the English call "eyewash" and we designate by a cruder name, or, thirdly, keeping his mouth shut on the subject. Some of us chose the latter course.

Even in the blackest days, there was this to be said, that the complete rupture of the Western front and the loss of the coasts of Northern France, and of Paris, would not win the war for Germany. The line of the Loire cannot be forced by a hundred Ludendorffs—under modern conditions, it is impregnable; and British troops could be sent to the south and Americans continue to pour in by the southern ports. But such a lugubrious prospect, at one time seriously envisaged, is now regarded as extremely unlikely.

Ludendorff's tactics have been successful, from a narrow point of view. But soldiers are now saying that his great strategic scheme has already failed. They based this view on the number of divisions available on both sides; on the losses both have suffered on the present positions of the armies, and, above all, on the progressive reinforcement of the allied troops by hundreds of thousands of Americans while Ludendorff's 36 divisions in the West cannot be increased, if indeed, they can be kept up to strength much longer.

Paris Will Not Fall.

But Paris? Paris, my informant who shook their heads in April, will not fall. And if it comes under shell-fire, the French will know how to bear this great misfortune for the whole world with their calm heroism that is foiling the grandiose plans of the German strategist. A somewhat optimistic but fairly representative view of the strategic situation, is given below. This man makes no bones about declaring that Germany has failed already. That the various stages of the offensive are all "unfinished jobs."

Consider these German attacks under the aspect of a push for Paris. The English expert declared: "To grasp the military view of this campaign you must recall the opening of the war. The German plan then was an advance through Metz, Nancy and Luneville, down the Marne and the Seine, combined with an advance through Belgium and down the Oise. The thrust through Nancy and Luneville failed, and, failing, left it imperative to break the allied line between Paris and the frontier, for an attempted investment of Paris by one part only of the German forces, while the other part remained pinned, was not to be thought of for a moment. And the failure on the Marne was decisive. "What is the bearing of this on the present situation? As before, no advance or investment of Paris is practicable, save by a movement down the Marne and the Seine. In other words, the allied front, before, must be broken between Paris and the frontier if the enemy is to get his decision.

Forest to Negotiate.

"Look at the position for a moment apart from that necessity, and imagine it to have been eliminated. We have now an advance down the Oise upon Paris—presuming that to be the intention—with an allied line on either side of the thrust. Not only that, but there is a forest belt upon its weight. But forests are military obstacles where you cannot exploit weight. The forest belt to the north and northeast of Paris has not been left for nothing. It is there for a reason—this reason. And even when the forest belt has been negotiated, assuming that can be, there is a deep and powerful zone of defense works behind it. Is all this easier than the problem of breaking the front somewhere between Paris and the frontier? No.

"If there exists any doubt on the point the known scheme of the German offensive clears the doubt up. The scheme was, first, in March, by advancing to the lower marshy courses of the Somme to cut the British army off from the French, and either defeat it or contain it. Then, no doubt, the breach between Paris and the frontier was intended to come off. The allied forces in that case would have broken into three parts. Then there might have been an advance upon Paris, and it would have meant business. This present alternative project does not.

"The first German attack, however, remained indecisive, was stopped before Amiens. To make it decisive, the April attack was opened on the Loos in Flanders. That, too, was indecisive, and the reason was the

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not fall. And if it comes under shell-fire, the French will know how to bear this great misfortune for the whole world with their calm heroism that is foiling the grandiose plans of the German strategist. A somewhat optimistic but fairly representative view of the strategic situation, is given below. This man makes no bones about declaring that Germany has failed already. That the various stages of the offensive are all "unfinished jobs."

Consider these German attacks under the aspect of a push for Paris. The English expert declared: "To grasp the military view of this campaign you must recall the opening of the war. The German plan then was an advance through Metz, Nancy and Luneville, down the Marne and the Seine, combined with an advance through Belgium and down the Oise. The thrust through Nancy and Luneville failed, and, failing, left it imperative to break the allied line between Paris and the frontier, for an attempted investment of Paris by one part only of the German forces, while the other part remained pinned, was not to be thought of for a moment. And the failure on the Marne was decisive.

"What is the bearing of this on the present situation? As before, no advance or investment of Paris is practicable, save by a movement down the Marne and the Seine. In other words, the allied front, before, must be broken between Paris and the frontier if the enemy is to get his decision.

Forest to Negotiate.

"Look at the position for a moment apart from that necessity, and imagine it to have been eliminated. We have now an advance down the Oise upon Paris—presuming that to be the intention—with an allied line on either side of the thrust. Not only that, but there is a forest belt upon its weight. But forests are military obstacles where you cannot exploit weight. The forest belt to the north and northeast of Paris has not been left for nothing. It is there for a reason—this reason. And even when the forest belt has been negotiated, assuming that can be, there is a deep and powerful zone of defense works behind it. Is all this easier than the problem of breaking the front somewhere between Paris and the frontier? No.

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